redly due him.

Ir. Chapman halo carried out of this town a greatiministed White vore, far below what the Whige
marily give Hat the Whige of Battford dongar String vore would have been consisrethins Pal's, and Mr. Chapman would have
resented this District in Congress. As it is, the
gar must look about to themselves for any consoon in suffering his defeat. By disaffection and
read distortion we have lost nearly as much as
did from the contition of the Free Sollers and Losees.

afocos. In the Second District the election of Mr. Bab ock has been lost, from the same causes. Apath In the Second District the same causes. Apacock has been lost, from the same causes. Apacock has been lost, from the same causes. Apaand dissention there have done fully as much to wo
our defeat as has the coalition. The Whige miby union and a show of their old spirit have care
the District, and returned a Whige to Congress in
place of the one whose term has just expired;
and their foolishness to throw ay
chapters.

In the Third District Cleveland has triumphed by In the Third District Cleveland has triumphed by the shearest frand. A better Free Soil man than his opponent, John A. Rockwell, our State cannot bring forward. He has been a firm and consistent opponent of Slavery extension by his speeches and has vores, while Mr. Cleveland has been stumping that District and telling the Free Soil men, who pre-tended to be such sincerity, "that he found no warrant in the Constitution for Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories."

Mr. Butler of the Fourth District is the only Whig who goes to the next Congress from Connecticut.—His vote has been a good one, triumphantly electing him. For the first time in the political history of Connecticut, has she sent a divided delegation to the Antional legislature. We hope and believe that the contrast exhibited by the conduct of the Whig and the Locofoco candidates there, will soon bring the people of the State to their senses again.—Hartford (Ct.) Courant.

The President and the Prople

The President and the People.

A gentleman who was in Washington a day or two ago, and who called with others upon President Taylor, was delighted with his courtesy, frankness and republican manners. And this is the sentlemen sent the present of the present chief and the present chief Magical and the present chief Magical and the present chief Magical and the present chief the president of the American people. There is nothing cold, formal or ansters about him. Distinguished as he is for his military career, hero as he is of many a well fought field, there is nothing like hanteur or estentished and in action, and the immense wave of popularity which pswept him into the Presidential Chair, is likely to increase rather than diminish throughout his Executive term of office. Of the people, with the people and like the people he is indeed the President of the millions, of the whole courtry, and his administration cannot but prove every way beneficial to the autonal interests and the general prospently.—Fall Inquirer.

The Lord is With us.

says—
is the ordinary business of life has not been ed, and while the meetings have been continued the Sabbath and to the evenings of the week half hour of the morning of each day, reliberant made first and chief in the minds and if thousands. The work, too, has prevailed if thousands.

among all classes.

"Some things about this revival are somewhat peruliar, certainly very marked. It has been Providential from the friet to last, and not a result of human calculation and agoney. The simplest means have been used, and used in the simplest means have been used, and used in the simplest meanner. Andidat a deep seated apathy and worldliness, and when users uninds were so intensely excited by political agitations and California gold, suddenly a movement is seen, and the churches are in the midet of a revival.—Ball Amer.

Rusband.

The cause was a common one, and he thought he could prescribe for it without losing his reputation as a conjuror. "The remedy is a simple one," said he, "and I have never known it to fail. Aheays meet your husbard with a mule."

The woman expressed her thanks, dropped a curtesy and went away. A few months afterwards she walted on Mr. Hutton, with a couple of fine fowls, which she begged him to accept. She told him, while a tear of joy and gratitude glastened in her eye, that she had followed his advice, and her husband was cured. He no longer sought the company of others, but treated her with constant love and kindness.

Taagery in Gloucester County, N. J.—The Camden Democrat has the following account of a tracedy in Westville, Gloucester county.

On Wednesday last two men, both citizens of Westheld—better known as the Buck Tavern—quartield about their chickens, which were in the habit if getting into each others gasden; during the quartield, and was in the act of throwing. It is that up, the citizens of the county of the

APPOINTMENTS.—Alexander Ramsay, ex-mem f Congress from Pennsylvania, has been appoin overaor of the Minesons Territory, Gov. Penni no f. N. J. having declined. Mr. Ramsay was of f the facile members of the last Congress, who

ery to the cause of freedom.—Ecening Post,

IT The recklessness of the Post is hardly excelled by lisignorance. Mr. Ramsay was not a Momher of the late Congress, and of course not 'one of
the facile Members,' "the pliant five." &c., &c.
There was no Ramsay from Pensylvania in the late
Congress. How can the Post expect to be believed
in its charges against the Administration when it

Guarterly Review.

The former gentleman, Mr. Mudd, is a practical mechanic, a carpenter, and the latter, Mr. Fitnam, a harness maker. Both of them will make efficient officers, and neither will dock their subordinates for power over the bills embodying that ventication and neither will dock their subordinates for the time employed in lighting their pipes: There ment. That Gen. Taylor will exercise his office, which is kept with a perfect system—the now some probability of having gass-lights.—Bol. constitutional power over them with wisdo. The constitutional power over them with wisdo.

## DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1849.

The Free Soil journals are everywhere

denouncing Gen. Taylor, with great feroci-ty, for having declared, as they assert, against the extension of the ordinance of 1787 over the territories of New Mexico and California, and when called upon for the evidence of this asserted declaration, they point to some newspaper paragraph, in which the editor takes upon himself to threaten the Free Soilers, if they do not behave them-selves, with the old Hero's wrath. That grave journals should so far forget what is due to truth, if not to Gen. Taylor, as to seize upon a hastily written newspaper paragraph and distort it into a solemn declara tion of executive hostility against the ordinance of 1787, is to us utterly inexplicable There is not a man in the country, who can put his hand upon a declaration of General Taylor's opinion upon this delicate subject, either pro or con. The people made him President, without requiring at his hands, in advance, his views upon a question of so much interest, because they had full confidence in him, that, when the time should come for him to act in the premises, he would act as a patriot and a wise man. How unjust, therefore for the Free Soil journals, to attempt to make the General responsible for a loosely worded newspaper paragraph, or to attribute to him sentiments which he has never express ed! The conduct of the Free Soil press, in this thing, has not done it much credit in the estimation of considerate men. It is utterly unwarranted by the facts in the case Mr. Gidding's original statement, tha

has led to this controversy, was carelessly made. It placed not only Gen. Taylor in false position, but Mr. Giddings himself It asserted to be true, what Mr. Giddings did not know to be true-nay, could no and says now, that he will not interfere in the legislation of Congress either individ ually or officially, and because he expressed a wish, a hope, that Congress would substi-tute law for anarchy in California, Mr. Giddings accuses him of violating his pledges, to leave Congress to execute their duties unand untrammelled. That h made no official exertion to produce the passage of a law to extend laws over California, the Union of yesterday clearly and fully admits, after having first taken the ground that he did make such an exertion. construe the expression of a mere personal wish that a given thing should be done, individual interference so as

be provided for California and declining to the most severe personal privations, that has sustain Mr. Walker's amendment. This immortalized him. But liberality and tolerpolicy is a two-edged sword, and though the Union uses it with a good deal of apparent skill, it has inflicted some desperate wounds upon the interests of its own party, both in the South and in the North. Before the argument is done with, the country will come to know the whole truth in tion to the President's course upon the question in dispute. He stood then a -on the impregnable ground of the Constitution. He is President of the United States, the head of the Executive power of the United States, but the duties of his offic are prescribed by the Constitution. So far legislative power of Congress is concerned, he has said he will not exert his official or individual influence to interfere with the free exercise of that power. No ingenuity can successfully construe the merstituted for anarchy in a given territory into interference with the powers of legisla tion enjoyed by Congress. The Presiden did not, in the attempt of the last Congress to provide a government for California, in terfere at all. He is entirely guiltless of Mr Giddings's charge against him, and the Union's accusation, that he defeated Mr. Walker's amendment by not taking sides it favor of its passage, is equally unfounded. Both parties, it seems, blame the General for the failure of the California bill, and this Both parties, it very fact is proof enough that he is not blameable at all in the premises, for he perienced a change of heart on the subject of Wal-ker's amendment the last night of the session. He is the first one of that plaint five from Pennsylvania who have been rewarded for their unfruitful treach-ery to the cause of freedom.—Eeeing Post. openly, and used his power to procure the passage of Walker's amendment, which provided for the extension of slavery in Californis. And they further assert, that they sort of an appointment would have been defeated it, and they argue that if the Gen-marked by such a character in the Union's G. The news from Rhode Island is that hen it eral had sided with the Webster or Free Soil amendment, California would have had

The Governon or Mineson assertion as the foregoing!—N. Y. Tribinoz.

The Governon or Mineson as Governor of Mineson of the Hon. Alexander Rames as Governor of Mineson, is well calculated to give a disciplination of the Mineson in the Wineson of Mineson is well calculated to give a disciplination of our political friends throughout Pennsylvanian of the Whig Central Committee of Pennsylvania. He is every way qualified to do honor to himself and to the appointing power in the station which he is about to fill, and he has troops of feemls throughout the Commonwealth, who will regione that so high and merited an honor has been conferred upon him. Mr. Ramsow will make an energetic and patriodic flovernor of the new Territory.—Phil. Ing.

This Tone in the Gossan's Ocean.—A striking example occurs to us of the hapty connexion of theory with observation in the prediction that there must exist a spot in the interpretation of two opposed by the meeting and mutual action of two opposed by the meeting and mutual action of two opposed by the meeting and mutual action of two opposed to the first of the public will at once see how impossible it is for the President to produce such contrary results by the same means.

The public sentiment of the feec States, it is admitted by all, is against the further extension of slavery. If that sentiment should prevail in Congress, in the final disposition of the New Mexican and Califorand thus it argues, that the failure of the do not tremble or shrink. The Union, we bill is entirely attributable to the President.

The public will at once see how impossible the last fortainly by indicated by interest of Mr. Webster.—

Philadelphia Pennsylvanian. The public will at once see how impossible the last fortnight by indisposition—hence its it is for the President to produce such conshould prevail in Congress, in the final dis-position of the New Mexican and Califor-

that the subject will be disposed of, so far as he is concerned, in a manner satisfactory to all parties, that we do not trouble ourselves to inquire what would be his probable action.

But, come what may, Gen Probable action. we have no fears, and we have so action of Congress upon this or any other subject—we mean, interfering beyond his constitutional limits. Nor does it follow, that he will exhaust his constitutional powe over this question, or even exercise it at all

it. He will judge of the necessity and expediency of recommending any line of policy at all in respect to this subject. We have perfect reliance upon his judgment in the

The Free Soil journals, we think, would do well to abstain from committing themselves too deeply against General Taylor .-They should take counsel of their wisdom and not of their passions or interested motives. It would be well for them not to Taylor does not care to talk about things the Democrats of that State could not Gen. Taylor. They cannot further them by such a course of conduct, and may, in the end, lose all the credit to which otherwise they might be entitled by their exertions. Of

The Pennsylcanian cannot believe that General Taylors approved much less originated such nominations as M'GAVOREY, FITEWAREN, OF PENSORS These were the creations of his Cabine, made we believe wholly without consultation with him.—Phil. Pennsylcanian.

What the Pennsylvanian believes in this that Gen. Taylor has not done as Mr. Gid-dings has said he has done, and that he will when the expression of its faith involves the the office of President under the constitution has a guarantee, that Congress will be re-

constitutional powers. &A New York correspondent of the Union, writing under the nom de guerre of a
"Taylor man," is terribly oftended at the
appointments of Matthew L. Davis and
Ephraim G. Squier, and calls their Clay

There is now every prospect that the present Administration is to be as hostile to the true interests of the people as it is possible to be. — Phila. Pennsylvanian.

These Democrats actually persuade theminto an active individual interference so as afford of its cathonic inbetancy. And as to they mean by true interests, they mean by true interests, and become it to be done, is rather a forced with the property of the subject, and one that is entirely pointment, that perfectly eclipses the last Administration. Mr. Polk removed from the doctrines of Jefferson in relation to the intenable.

Administration. Mr. Polk removed from Office one of the greatest living American been striving with all its might, on the one hand, to fan the hostility of the Free Soilers to office one of the greatest living American to the President, and on the other to rouse the people of the slave states against him to the study of antiquities and general scionts, because a few thoughtless persons cried to the study of antiquities and general scionts at who has produced a work, under The Union, for the last three days, has office one of the greatest living American public offices, they declare him to be hostile been striving with all its might, and the one geographers. Gen. Taylor has appointed to them! ation towards a political opponent, and ap-preciation of science and devotion to human

> 03-The bare mention of surgical opera-(A3-The bare mention of surgical operations in the presence of the Union, or the
> most distant allusion to such things, appears
> to set our contemporary beside himself. It
>
> The country sees Gen. Taxtos apparently yield
> in himself to the reckless counsels of violent men
>
> Things
>
> The country sees no such thing, and you to set our contemporary beside himself. is no wonder, therefore, that it is so fierce in speech to the contractors, in which he alludes to Cave Johnson's system of " trimming the contractors at the feet" and "taking off their heads."

& A New York Correspondent of the Union, who affects to be a friend of General Taylor, has the hardihood to assert, that the President's cabinet are not in his interes and are humbugging him. No better proof is wanting than such an assertion, that the writer is not a friend of Gen. Taylor. The friends of the President have every confidence in the Old Hero and in his cabinet.

63-The Union does not despair of the ext House of Representatives. It says, if the Democrats can carry four representatives here, six there, four in another place, and so on, they will have a majority. doubt of it, and it is equally true, if the sky

falls, it will catch larks.

63-The Union says, that Gen. Taylor is if we may judge by the disturbing effects the which those elements are producing every

appointment is not marked by a single fea-ture of a no-party measure. PrRy, what sort of an appointment would have been

pointment, because he was violent against in the Western District.

Mr. Polk! Nobody expects the Union to \$1-The Daily Dearway. applaud any appointment, unless the ap-it could see Mr. Penrose in private life. We pointee has been violent against Gen. Tay-laye no doubt of it provided some good lor-so it may spare its breath.

this juncture!

3-The Union thinks Dr. Douglass's case to be a very hard one. We do not know as to that, but the public appears to have

constitutional power over them with wisdo. p, the articles being registered, advertised, &c. Northern papers.

to inquire what would be his probable action.

But, come what may, Gen. Taylor will never be found interfering to influence the

mistake the lucubrations of this or that news- that the Democrats triumphed in Connectipaper for the views of the old Hero on the cut by bargain, intrigue and coalition, for subject of the ordinance of 1787. President we showed, yesterday, by the figures, that before hand. He prefers to wait till the succeeded, but by a coalition with the antitime for action comes, and then he acts slave power. And yet the Union appeals No man of ordinary perception can fail to see that this is his character. His whole life is example, so that they may conquer! What an evidence of it. He never threatens. He will Southern democrats say to this? Will is a man of action. So far as the objects, they hug to their bosoms, their natural allies for which the Free Soilers contend, are con-

hii. Pennsylvanian. What the Pennsylvanian believes in thi one thing they may be assured, and that is, or any other matter, is of very little consewhen the expression of its faith involves the not be driven from his purpose of executing acts of others, it is a different thing. Its and the laws. In this purpose the country the entire creations of our contemporary brain, made, we know, without any consul mitted once more to the enjoyment of all its tation with the truth. Gen. Taylor asks fo no favors, and shrinks from no responsibility and his cabinet occupy the same ground.

men. Well, suppose they are Clay men, has not Gen. Taylor said that he would not proscribe men for differing with him in political opinions? We regard the appointment of the people, indeed! What interests can of Mr. Davie which proceed the street of the people, indeed! What interests can of Mr. Davis, as the most striking example they show that General Taylor is hostile to that the Administration has afforded or can They can show none. But the truth is, afford of its catholic liberality. And as to they mean by true interests, the public offi

riding by in a carriage, loud enough for hin to hear: --- "Go home, you are polked out," &c. Why, this is nothing to what the Democratic papers said and still say of General learning, are chaff in the eyes of Democratic Taylor. Passionate and thoughtless men of place-hunters and Democratic place-holders. Passionate and thoughtless men of thing but their own folly.

know it does not; for he is not surrounded its condemnation of Judge Collamer's recent by violent men, and their counsels are not

pected.

Congress, in its baste to provide a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, &c., forgot to make any appropriation for the payment of their salaries.—Union, yesterday.

Would it not have been quite as well for

the Union to have read the act creating these offices, before it gave currency to this foolish statement?

63- The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says, the Connecticut election is the pioneer falls, it will catch larks.

Of an impressive moral. Hear you that, signation which the philosopher, in his abstractions. Southern Democrats? It means to say, that surrounded by jarring elements in his own it is the pioneer of a coalition of the North-cabinet. Well, there's some truth in this, the States where Abelitionists are

63 Pennsylvania has taken the first step day upon the nerves of the opposition.

(G) The Union says, that Mr. Fitnam's towards amending her constitution, so as to provide for an elective Judiciary. The good does not work of restoring to the people their lost.

eyes? Would it have been the retention of Mr. Sengstack?

Anthony, W., is the member of Congress from the Eastern District, and that there is no choice

47 The Phila. Pennsylvanian wishes that have no doubt of it, provided some good Democrat from among the Pennsylvanian's 63-The Union asserts, that the Democrats particular friends could be put into his place

the semblance of truth.

63- Intelligence has been received from

The following is an extract from a letter seently received by his father, from William

cut election, which cannor fail to be read with profit by all parties. The vigor—the vigiliance—the union of the Democracy—while a triumphant power holds place in Washington, and dispenses patronage in every State of the confederacy—are full of instructive meaning—Phd. Pennystondion.

Now let us see what this angury is, what this instructive meaning is. The Democrats of Connecticut, being in a minority, strike a bargain with the Abolitionists, who are in a still smaller minority, and coalesce. The coalition gives them a majority over the Whigs, and they go to the polls and ratify the bargain. The success in this case, therefore, is an augury that the same policy will be adopted in the other States, and the instructive meaning is, that the coalition of the Democrats and Abolitionists will give them the public offices. What will the southern Democrats say to this policy of their Democrats say to this policy of their Democrats as the democrats of Connecticut, have riumphed; and in this same splirt was may conquer everywhere. — Caion, yesterdow.

Here is an open and a shameless avowal, that the Democrats triumphed in Connecticut, but the Democrats riumphed in Connecticut, but the Democrats riumphed in Connecticut, but the Democrats intringed and coalition, for bary bargain, intrigue and coalition, for

belief, expressed in the above paragraph, are The robbers are on their way to this city.

65 The New Orleans Delta tells the fol-lowing touching story of animal affection: While the fire was raging at the village of Mills burg last Monday, a young culf became separated from its dam, and standing between two burning houses, died by the intensity of the heat. Shortly after the flames had spent themselves, the mother found its offspring, and though blackened and scorehed, it was at once recognized by her. For hours she stood over it, her large earnest eye fixed upon the half-burned mass, and her plaintive lowing expressing sorrow with an eloquence that needed no interpreter. She could not be driven from the object of her grife, and etood fixed to the spot exciling the pity of all who witnessed her misery. While the fire was raging at the village of Milliburg last Monday, a young cair became separated from its dam, and standing between two burning houses, died by the intensity of the heat. Shortly after the flames had spent themselves, the mother found its offspring, and though blackened and scorehed, it was at once recognized by her. For hours she stood over it, her large earnest eye fixed upon the half-burned mass, and her plaintive lowing expressing sorrow with an eloquence that needed me interpreter. She could not be driven from the object of her grief; and stood fixed to the spot exciling the pity of all who witnessed her mikery.

While the five was raging at the village of Milliburg and the proposition of the Department of the Association of the Department of the Sardinjan authorities to manifest their high respect for him; and believe they were actuated on this occasion, by a desire to evince to our Government how highly they estimate the people we represent in these seas.

The spectacle throughout was a most imposing once, and has engraven upon my heart ineffaceable marks of gratitude towards these people; in commendation of whom, too much cannot be said, for the many acts of kindness we have received at their announcement of the appointments of Postmesters at Mobile, Newark, Indianopolis and Madison, which we published exclusively, and does not give us credit. We will thank the Sun to correct the omission.

the Sun to correct the omission.

ing from that distant region.

THE NATIONAL WHIO. This journal appears to THE NATIONAL WHIO.—This journal appears to be very unnecessarily offended by some remarks which we made the other day. It is quite mistaken if it imagines that we do not wish it all prosperity. It has always been conducted with a spirit of liberality and candor, contrasting strongly with its contemporaries in Washington.—New York Herald.

New York, April 6, 2 P. M.
At an early hour this morning the telegraph ar nounced from St. John, N. B. that the steamer N a gara, with two weeks later advices, arrived at Hal fax last night. Up to this hour her news has no been received. It is hourly look for.—Ball, Pal.

reckless. The days of violent men in the cabinet and of reckless counsels, were numbered on the 3d of last month.

The appointment of Mr. Fitnam, as Warden of the Pentientiary, does not give general satisfaction,—Tit. Cor. Balt. Sun.

A more popular appointment could not have been made, but that it should not meet with the approbation of the Union and its tender, the Baltimore Sun, was to be ex-

we Western rivers out of consideration and confine go unrelves merely to the Lakes, we find a tonge enrolled and incensed at the several American posts embracing 95 steamers, 45 propellers, 5 barks, 15 brigs, 676 schooners and sloops, making an agreement propulation, wealth, and industry of manness not exhibit a spectacle of such rapid advance-test in population, wealth, and industry—such congressive part of individuals as is subjited in the progress the Western people.

\*\*Agric lonnege and solution.\*\*

\*\*Agric lonnege.\*\*

\$7,868,000 (Buffalo Ade.

Boston, April 4, 1849.

By an arrival st-this port, we have dates from Bahis to Feb. 15th. Signs of an outbreak among the republicans being apparent, the government took speedy measures to surpress is, by planting a number of canon in the streets. The insurrection finally broke out about fifty miles from Bahia, but the government quickly put down the same without serious difficulty.

The latest secounts received at Bahia from Pernambuco, present the country in a quiet condition. Brail generally was in a troubled state.—N. Y. J. Herald.

BOSTON, April 4, 1849.

Philadelphin Penneytenian.

Bosros, April 4, 1849.

An arrival from Cape Haytien states that President Soloque was marching, with an army of about 15,000 men to attack the Doosnicans on the sastern portion of the Island. Every clerk in the public stores had been pressed into the army. The monopoly law was working badly. Soloque was engaged the semblance of truth.

FLOGGED BY A FEMALE.—The fushionable side o Panama to the 25th of last month, at which time the California steamship had not returned from San Francisco.

We are indebted to Adams & Co. for late Northern papers.

Process we A Francisco.

Process we A Francisco.

From San Francisco.

Process we A Francisco from the finding of the state of a proformation of the street of wonders; and the fashionable hour itself was invaded by the scene supermely indictions if not alarming, one of the body of creation smarting under the infliction of cowhide splied by a woman.—N. Y. Tobare.

Christianity commands us to pass by injuries, policy to ict them pass by us,

OFFICIAL.

a rost no time in amouncing to the authorities the melancholy intelligence of his death, which was re-sponded to on their part in the handsomest manner, with an offer of a military escort from the com-mander of the National Guards, both of which were recented.

mander of the National Guards, both of which were secepted.

The Admiral here, also replied to my notification of the sad event in a most feeling manner, and informed me it was his intention to appear with all his officers, at the funeral.

A little after noon of the 26th instant, the troops began to assemble in the neighborhood of the "Hotel Fedir," where the Commodore died, in large numbers. This execut amounted to eight battallions of five hundred men each, besides about five hundred of the National Guards.

The II. S. Steamer "Princeton" arrived on the

hundred of the National Guards.

The U. S. Steamer "Princeton" arrived on the morning of the 26th. The marines of that vessel, of the "Allegany," and this ship were lauded, to participate in the mournful ceremonies. Twenty-four sailors were also sent ashore from this ship, to carry the coffin on a bier, there being nothing like a hearne

dispense the list of January, 1850. How and where this mass is to be field, clothed, and sheltered, buffles conjecture. As you may suppose, all is busiled and excitement. Large fortunes have been calized, and the most flattering prospects held out to enterprise, theire, and industry, and industry to the said succession of the properties, the mirror of the body of the deceased Common of the body of the deceased Common over the said in the committenance of the body of the deceased Common over the said in the committenance of the body of the deceased Common over the said in the committenance of the committe

On the morning of the 27th inst, at the heisting of 63 The Cherokee (Texas) Advocate tells us, that in every neighborhood in that State, the school-house is to be found; that the greatest interest is felt in promoting the education of youth. This is news worth having from that distant region.

away in the distance, before the compliment was turned by one of the forts I am, Sir, Very respectfully Your Obedient Servant, SAMUEL MERCER, Commar IN Y. MASON, Secretary of the

LIST OF PATENTS ED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE With the claims annexed (for the week ending April 3, 1849.)

SRAW, jr., Hinkley, Ohio, improvement in SperFrames. Patented April 3, 1849.

J. Snaw, Jr., Hinkley, Ohio, improvement in Spectacle Frames. Patented April 3, 1849.

"What I claim therein as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent; is combining cititer and paja or any desired number of pairs of glasses or lensed in one frame, in manner and for the purposes substantially as herein set forth and described, so that if a glass or lens be moved, its mate, or the other member of the pair, will, by means of the interlocking of the teeth of the small wheels, sectors, or gening, or its equivalent, have an equal or simultaneous motion, and each member of each pair will at all times be in a position corresponding with its mate; and this I claim irrespective of the manner of uniting the bands which storound the lenses with the connecting arms, or the means of combining the clutch bar with the clutch arms, not injending by this claim to limit myself to any particular form, number of parts, or material, but to vary them as I may deem expection; while I obtain the same ends by means substantially the same.

"I also claim that part of the apparatus which I have

Locomotive Baby Tenders. Patented April 3, 1849.

"I claim and defire to secure as my invention all the three upright posts or moveable arms moving in or out, and operated by an increased power spring for the purpose intended and described."

Janua Syjiru, Mangield, N. J., improvements in Reaction Water Wheels. Pajerned April 3, 1849.

wheel [2] and satisfacting the purposes set forth; the whole being poperited and arranged as a basic specified."

J. A. Richardo & J. W. Wolcott, Boslon, Maxicolar State of the purpose in the partial of the purpose in the closed below the distribution of working and the other for the descending current of air, as that has heretofore been done. But what we do claim as our invention and desire to secure by Letter period, and the other for the descending current of air, as that has heretofore been done. But what we do claim as our invention and desire to secure by Letter period, and the other for the descending of the other for the descending ratio with the diving bell by means of ball and socket joints, or their churallest substantially and secribed.

J. C. Howaso, Williamsburg, N. V. Improvements in Rotary Engines. Patented April 3d, 1849.

"Having thus fally described my improvement what I claim therein as new, and for which I placed on a expansion plate, on which the heat can act in the part of the statiousty ages which can be made to expansion plate, on which the heat can act in the part of the statiousty ages which can be made to expansion plate, on which the heat can act in the part of the statiousty ages which can be made to expand and countered with any wheel so in a guard; but was fully approximent in the locks heraing referred to, what I daim therein as new, and desire to secure by Letter Patent, is the manner heating wheel so in the part of the stationary ages which can be made to expand and counter with any wheel so in a guard; but was 1 do claim as ny invention, and desire to secure of the purpose hereful of the purpose hereful of the purpose hereful of the purpose here of the purpose herein set forth, and basing the right grid per freeling of the revolving as a part of the stationary and countered white and wheely and and countered with any wheel so in the part of the stationary and countered when any invention, and desire to secure of the purpose hereful of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose

of seminors of the adjustive balls and pall wheel commons of the adjustive balls and pall wheel common with the machinery for operating the reverse terns as herein act forth.

T. W. Alles, and C. W. Noves, Green N. Y. improvements in machinery for making wheel Tires. Patented April 3d, 1549.

E. CLARK, Rushville, Ill., improvement in saws, atented April 3d, 1849.

Patented April 3d, 1849.

"What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the movable and loost rett (B and C) in any kind of saw, regardless o shape or form or manner of insertion, for I am awar that they can be made in other shapes, and placed it blades made different that would answer as well." R. Daniels, Woodstock, and A. G. Dewey, Hart-ford, Vt., improvements in machinery for picking wood, &c. Fatented April 3d, 1849.

wool, &c. Patented April 3d, 1849.

"What we claim as our invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the forming of the coacave of a series of rolling bars geared together at the ends in the manner and for the purpose specified, in combination with the picker cylinder, as described, and simily, we claim, in sombination with the picker cylinder, the slow turning rollers placed above the delivery, substantially in the manner and for the purpose specified."

S. PARCO & E. PERNY, Calo, N. Y., improvement in boot crimps. Patented April 3d, 1849.

in boot crimps. Patented April 3d, 1849.

"Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim therein as new, and for which we desire to secure Letters Patent, is the compliagion and strangeorien! of the moyable parts t, and g of the claim with the stationary parts x, in the manner set forth."

clamp with the stationary parts x, in the manner set forth."

W. A. Donor, assignee of D. H. Chamberlain, Boston, Mass., improved awi halt. Patented April 3d, 1893.

"Having thus described my improvements, I shall state my claim, as follows: What I claim as my invention and desire to have secured to me by Letters Patent, is a tool handle or awi haft, having split shalf for the holding the tool which is forced outward by a serse shall attached to the under side of the cap, and abutting against the top of said split shalf, as herein above sepecified.

S. Bates. Portsmouth N. H., machine for paying seams of vessels. Patented April 3d, 1849.

"What I claim as my invention and for which I desire to secure Letters Patent, is the 'evolying paying wheel, in combination with the supply box, or with the supply box and feeding wheel, the whole constructed and operating substantially in the masner and for the purposes herein described."

J. & W. Cusaszanta, No. New Albany, Ind., Improvementia lubricating compounds. Patented April 3d, 1849.

"Having thus particularly described our inven-

tion, what we claim interent as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is, first, the combining of Potash, (orother alkaline substances.) with water and oil, kard, or resis, (or other oily fatty or resisous substantially as legist and oil, that is neutral or nearly neutral compound described, into a neutral or nearly neutral compound.

ment in Cooking Ranges. Patented April 3, 1849.

"Having thus described my Cooking Range, I proceed to state what I claim as my improvement, and for which I desire Letters Patent.

1. "I claim the syphon shape of the air chumber for the purpose of moderating the heat acting on the side of the oven nearest the first chamber, substantially as above set forth.

2. "I claim the special arrangement and combination made by me of the ovens, fire chambers, draft, ashight and syphon-chamber as herein set forth."

J. P. OSTANDER, New FOR GRY, N. Y. maching for spherifying Bollets or Pills. Patented April 5, 1849.

by Letters Patent is the oblique ayration of one hemisphere within another for the purpose of apharitying any mass of matter in the man above described. I also claim the sloat F, or any outlet for the purpose of letting out the bullers.

M. S. Wheave, Riga, N. Y. adjustable dam or water welt. Patented April 3, 1849.